THE MADRAS REVIEW

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COMMENTS

The new nominee for the Viceregal office, Lord Reading, is a dark horse in politics. It has been stated that he is an amiable gentleman and a sound lawyer. These may mean anything or nothing. Why, for that matter, even Lord Chelmsford is said to have dabbled in law for some time! The post of the Viceroyalty of India is no longer a bed of roses. With public opinion advanced to a great degree and with the wonderful transformation which has come over the minds of the Indian people during the last two years, compressing, as it were, the evolution of two decades in that time, we need have no fear at all as to any person in any office. The time has come for the bureaucracy to count its days. In such a sitution no Viceroy, were he even an angel, can stop the great rush of the democratic spirit. An amiable Viceroy can, at best, only manufacture more moderates and bestow more of that contemptible thing in a democratic country-titles. Indians are too shrewd a people to think that it is in the sole power of a Viceroy to grant us Swaraj.

* * *

We doubt if any person exists anywhere in the British Empire to equal Sir Michael O'Dwyer in impudence. There never was such an odious ruler as Sir Michael. There never was a man who administered a people with such a contempt for justice and fair play as O'Dwyer exhibited. The best thing that he could do from his own standpoint is to retreat to some secluded spot, regularly attend the Church and pray to God for the purification of his soul. But he would not do that. Not content with the dastardly manner in which he administered his principles in the Punjab, he has now come out with an article in the columns of a jingo newspaper in England in which he criticises the Government of India for not taking any action against Mr. Gandhi and others. We know what O'Dwyer would have done if he were in India. He would have lost his head over the affair and, by a policy of repression, would have brought the Empire perilously near collapse. We do hope that, for its own sake, the Government will not listen to the advice of this man who was largely responsible for lowering its reputation in the eyes of the people,

* * *

Colonel Wedgwood, M. P. has been in India for some time. He has visited several places, interviewed many persons and addressed many meetings. In fact, all his speeches and interviews would give any enterprising publisher much naterial for a bulky volume. He has been wonderfully vague all along. If any one were to ask us what this sympathetic Member of Parliament thinks on any particular question, we can only say that he has sympathy with Indian aspirations but, as for definiteness of views on any given topic, that is another matter. The thing is, his heart is with us and, it appears, his head does not allow him to endorse everything which Indian politicians have said or are saying. We do not for one moment imagine that one Member of Parliament or, for the matter of that, even one dozen can do much good to India except to rouse the slumber of the other Members by occasional questions on Indian affairs. But still, every straw helps. We thank the gallant Colonel for his sympathetic speeches in India and even more, for the ability with which he won the good-will of all people, except of course the Moderates, and wish him and his wife a safe voyage home.

* * *

It was the *Hindu* newspaper which once stated, in effect, that if Colonel Wedgwood, M. P. had come to India as an official, the Moderate cocks would have left their folds and, in fashionable poses, would have danced to his tune. Except for the unworthy suggestion of the local mouthpiece of the Liberal Leaguers that Colonel Wedgwood must be asked to be their agent in London, we are not aware of any leading member of the Moderate party having taken much interest in this gentleman's visit. This proves one

thing. Congressmen, whatever be their views, are not haters of Englishmen and they would even gushingly express their gratitude to any person, of whatever race, who renders some service to India. But the shrewed Moderate cock has always an eye to his own advantage. If Colonel Wedgwood comes back to Madras, say, as the successor of Lord Willingdon, a not unlikely event, he will then he able to compare things and realise the truth of our statements.

* * *

In those far-off days when Hindu kings ruled this country, it was a tradition with many of them to go round among the people *incognita* so that they may personally learn, from the people's conversations, what their opinions were on many public questions. In the delightful and romantic stories about the Caliph of Bagdad, we come across instances where the Caliph himself went alone in the night or disguised as a merchant or as a horse-dealer to learn at first hand the feelings of the people. But British Governors and Viceroys or even Kings have not, so far as we know, done any of these things. If the Duke of Connaught who was here last week, had gone round this City or stood somewhere in the Beach where people congregate disguised as an ordinary person, His Royal Highness would have known the real feelings of the people towards the British rule. He has not done that. England is supposed to be a democratic country and Englishmen boast themselves that they have introduced that spirit in India also. But the gorgeousness of the Duke's reception, the firing of salutes, the grand displays everywhere, and all the marks of obsequious loyalty, were enough to make men of humble station ashamed of themselves. Is this democracy. ?

* * *

The Senate of the Madras University is a slow-moving body which plods lazily on the beaten track. It has got many powers which it never exercises at all. It is in its power to confer the degree of LL.D. on any great public worker or scholar. The Bombay University conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Dadabhai Naoroji and P. M. Mehta years ago and recently on Lord Sinha, Sir N.G. Chandavarkar and Sir Setalvad. Lord Hardinge has also been honoured. In our own Presidency, we could name three persons who, by learning in legal lore or by conspicuous public service, deserve to be honoured by the University. But, as we said, except Dr. Subramaniayer, no Indian has till now been honoured by the Madras University. We wonder whether the members of the Senate are aware that they possess such a power. Of what use is power, unless it be not exercised on right occasions in the case of right persons. Our exhortation does not mean that in a moment of frenzy, the Senate must catch hold of some men and invest them with the degree. But it is well that the members think of their power occasionally.

* * *

Mrs. Besant's new role as the Protectress of the present Madras Ministry comes as an unhappy sequel to a great and stormy career. When the report of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu on Reforms was published, Mrs. Besant condemned it in scathing terms. Subsequently, even after the Reform Act was passed, she was saying that, in some respects, it was inadequate to the need of the country. But all her criticisms have been merged, we believe, in the enthusiasm with which she supports the Government of a once-much maligned Lord Willingdon. She has almost forgotten the Punjab wrong and the Khilafat agitation. As a lover of freedom, we do not find her passionately denouncing the injustice of the Government in the Punjab and boldly asserting the right of Mussalmans to organise in the matter of the Turkish Peace Terms. What used to be a passion with her in those days, is now done casually as a matter of journalistic duty. From a vigourous upholder of freedom of thought, speech and writing and of the right of subject nations to redeem themselves from bondage, to a suppliant tool of a bureaucratic Government, the way is long but Mrs. Besant has traversed it.

* * *

Sufficient public notice has not been taken of the fact complained by Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayengar that the President of the Madras Legislative Council has been chosen from among officials. He has also very definitely stated on more than one occasion, that the salary of the Minister must not exceed Rs. 3000. The idea seems to have caught on, for a resolution to a similar effect is to be moved in the Legislative Council of the United Provinces, while one member from Bengal would put it at £ 1500 per annum. We do hope that there will be suffiicient patriotism in the Ministers themselves to take a lower salary than that to which they are entitled. If not, it will be the duty of the Council to decide it. In Madras, the number of Ministers and Councillors for exceeds the need and, in the present economic conditions of the country and with the crying want of money to finance many urgent reforms, the people could ill afford to pay more than Rs. 3000.

* * *

We wrote, some time ago, that two questions on which the statesmen of Europe wasted words are the League of Nations and Ireland. When the League of Nations was started, the world was expected to believe that in President Wilson the Lord reappeared to put a stop to the horrible slaughter of men. At last, when the hour of danger was over and when the states-

men of each country began to reflect on the future, selfishness became the predominant characteristic of every line of foreign policy. To justify our statement, we have to draw the attention of our readers to the statement of the Secretary of Navy in America that there should be no cessation of building of ships until the American Navy equal in power to any other Navy in the world. This will rouse the jealousy of other countries and Japan has already made a statement that she would keep quiet if America and Great Britain agree to reduction. Once the nations begin this move there will be no end to misunderstandings until they culminate in another war.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught arrived in Madras on January, 8 and inaugurated the new constitution on January, 12. To those who have pledged themselves to stand by the resolutions of the National Congress as well as to those who consider that the Reform Act does not concede even a partial measure of real responsible Government, the functions and festivities organised in honour of the Duke's visit, will have only a distant interest. Having refused to co-operate with the Government in any manner and having advocated the boycott of the Reformed Councils, they must naturally not take part, side by side with the officials of the Government, in the reception which was arranged. Among the various directions issued by the Congress, this was the easiest to follow because it involved the least sacrifice. It is unfortunately true that, in this Presidency, the National Congress has been unhappy in its exponents. A resolution of the National Congress may be unexceptionable but the manner in which that resolution is explained to the people is responsible for bringing new adherents to it or for alienating the sympathy of the old. The National Congress, holding the views it did, was logical in asking people to refrain from taking part in the festivities arranged in honour of the Duke, wisely leaving it to the local leaders to decide on the method of carrying it out. This was never intended as a slight either to the gracious person of His Royal Highness or to the Throne of England which is above all parties. The object of the Congress could have been carried out, in our view, in a more dignified way than the carrying of black flags and indiscriminately asking every fellow to ascend the platform and deliver himself of his irrelevent stuff. By the way, we might point out that all negative work and all effusive talk appeal to our people more easily than any kind of hard, thoughtful, constructive service.

It has been asserted, by some partisan newspapers, that several thousands of people thronged on either side of the road and greeted the Royal messenger and that the Non-Co-operation movement was a ludicrous failure. If this were a mere statement of fact carrying with it no imputation, then we will have nothing to complain against it. Traditional courtesy and loyalty in the case of many and love of curiosity in the case of many more were responsible for sending a large number of people to see the Duke. But the Government or its henchmen are wrong in deducing from this that the great majority of the people are with them rather than with their own kith and kin of the National Congress. The masses of India, as all students of history know can be tossed hither and thither by playing upon their untrained emotions. We who live among them know, that if the facts which influenced the Congress to decide in the manner it has done are clearly placed before them, they will be the first to support its decision. At any rate, those who flocked to see scenes on either side, without realising the political significance of their own acts, cannot be counted upon.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught made two pronouncements of great importance in Madras. The reply to the address of the Madras Corporation, which was important because it was the first speech of H. R. H. the Duke in India, was full of fine sentiments entirely worthy of the traditions of the House of Windsor. But we doubt if his gracious appeal to the people not to brood over the troubles and difficulties of the past will find a responsive echo in every Indian heart. The speech which His Royal Highness delivered on the occasion of inaugurating the Reformed Council was unexceptionable and can be found fault with not for what it contains but for what it omits. Who is there who will not agree that political development is only a vehicle for human life and progress and that the pursuit of it demands the qualities of patience, insight, sympathy and, above all, charity ? Who will demur to the noble words that the points of differences must be sunk and that the points of concord must be magnified ? But His Royal Highness has not announced any message which will heal the wound which national honor feels.

Now that the new constitution has been inaugurated, what of the future ? The advice given by the National Congress, in this connection, is as ambiguous as ambiquity can be. It tells the electors studiously to refain from asking any political service from such Councillors without clearly defining the items which fall under that category. If by "political service" is meant political gathering, the delivering of political lectures etc. and if the people should studiously avoid the new Councillors for such functions, then the resolution of the Congress partakes of the nature of social ostracism which it is not the object of theleader of theNon-Coperation movement to encourage. Or if it means that the

people should not request these Councillors to ask any questions in theLegislativeCouncil,in the public interest, or ask them to move any resolutions,then the logic of this argument is on a par with that of the man who plucked both of his eyes so that at least one eye of his neighbour may be spoiled. And last of all comes the interesting point. Let us suppose that the new Council in Madras introduces a beneficent Legislation, say for free primary education. Should a loyal Congressman welcome it or should he refuse to take advantage of it because it comes through contaminated hands? Or suppose the Ministers levy a new cess for the purpose of promoting our industries. What shall be the attitude of the Con. gressman in this matter? Is he to disobey such laws when the National Congress has not yet included civil disobedience as a part of the programme of Non-Co-operation? The whole thing abounds in difficulties. That is why we stated, in our last issue, that we found ourselves unable to agree with this part of the Congress resolution. The advice given by the Congress is entirely misleading.

The only right course for the people so far as the new Councils are concerned is to keep public opinion strong and insistent so that those that sit there dare not go against the interests of the country. If the present Ministry is found to be a reactionary one, it is their duty to support the opposition party and work for its fall. So far as we can see, this is the only course for patriotic people to take. To those who think that full Swaraj will come in 9 months from this date our advice may rather seem impertinent. But this does not prevent us from expressing our own feeling in the matter.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ORGANISATION.

As adopted by the Congress of 1908, *and amended by the Congress of* 1911, 1912, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 *and* 1920.)

THE OBJECT.

ARTICLE I.

The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swaraj by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means.

ARTICLE II.

The Sessions of the Congress—(*a*) The Indian National Congress shall ordinarily meet once every year during Christmas holidays at such a place as may have been decided upon at its previous session or such other place as may have been determined by the All-India Congress Committee hereinafter referred to.

(*b*) An extraordinary session of the Congress may be summoned by the All-India Congress Committee either of its own motion or on the requisition of a majority of the Provincial Congress Committees, wherever it may deem it advisable to hold such a session; and the Articles of this Co titution shall apply with such modifications as the All-India Congress Committee may consider necessary in respect of each such session.

Component parts of the Congress Organisation.

ARTICLE III.

The Indian National Congress Organisation shall consist of the following:—

(*a*) The Indian National Congress.

(*b*) Provincial Congress Committees.

(*c*) District Congress Committees.

(*d*) Sub-Divisional, Taluqa or Tehasil, Firka or other Local Congress Committees.

(*e*) The All India Congress Committee.

(*f*) Such other Committees outside India as may from time to time be recognised by the Congress in this behalf.

(*g*) Bodies formed or organised periodically by the Provincial, District, Taluqa or Tehasil, Firka or other Local Congress Committees such as the Reception Committee of the Congress and the Provincial, District, Taluqa or Tehasil or other Local Conferences.

ARTICLE IV.

Membership—No person shall be eligible to be a member of any of the organisations referred to in the foregoing Article, unless he or she has attained the age of 21 and expresses in writing his or her acceptance of the object and the methods as laid down in Article 1 of this Constitution and of the Rules of the Congress.

Provincial Congress Committees.

ARTICLE V.

The following shall be the Provinces with headquarters mentioned against them and where no headquarters are mentioned or in every other case the respective Provincial Congress Committees shall have the power to fix or alter them from time to time.

	Province	*Language*	*Head quarter*
1	Madras	(Tamil)	Madras
2	Andhara	(Telgu)	
3	Karnatak	(Canarese)	Gadag
4	Kerala	(Malayees)	Calicut
5	City of Bombay	(Marathi & Gujrati)	Bombay
6	Maharastra	(Marathi)	Poona
7	Gujarat	(Gujarati)	Ahmedabad
8	Sindh	(Sindhi)	
9	United Provinces	(Hindustani)	Allahabad
10	Punjab	(Punjabi)	Lahore
11	Frontier Prov.	(Hindustani)	Peshawar
12	Delhi	(Hindustani)	Delhi
13	Ajmer, Merwar & Br. Rajputana	(Hindustani)	Ajmer

14	Central Prov.	(Hindustani)	Jubbolpore
15	Central Prov.	(Marathi)	Nagpur
16	Berar	(Marathi)	Amraoti
17	Behar	(Hindustani)	Patna
18	Utkal Orissa	(Oariya)	
19	Bengal & Surma Valley	(Bengali)	Calcutta
20	Assam	(Assamese)	Gauhati
21	Burma	(Burmese)	Rangoon

Provided that the All India Congress Committee may from time to time assign particular Indian States to particular Provinces and a Provincial Congress Committee may in it turn allot particular Indian States assigned to it by the All India Congress Committee to particular Districts within its jurisdiction.

The existing Provincial Congress Committees shall forthwith proceed to reorganise themselves in terms of this Constitution. Such reorganisation shall be final unless and until it is revised by the All-India Congress Committee.

ARTICLE VI.

(*a*) There shall be a Provincial Congress Committee in and for each of the Provinces named in the foregoing article.

(*b*) Each Provincial Congress Committee shall organise district and other committees referred to in article III and shall have the power to frame rules for laying down conditions of membership and for the conduct of business not inconsistent with this constitution or any rules made by the All India Congress Committee.

(*c*) Each Provincial Congress Committee shall consist of representatives elected annually by the members of the district and other committees in accordance with the rules made by the Provincial Congress Committees.

ARTICLE VII.

Membership of local Congress Organisation.—Every person not disqualified under article IV and paying a subscription of 4 as, per year shall be entitled to become a member of any organisation controlled by Provincial Congress Committees.

ARTICLE VIII.

Election of Delegates.—Each Provincial Congress Committee shall be responsible for the election of delegates to the Congress.

No one shall be qualified for election who is not of the age of 21 years and who does not subscribe to the Congress creed.

The number of delegates shall be not more than one for every 50 thousand of the inhabitants of the Province of its jurisdiction, including the Native States therein, in accordance with the last census : provided, however, that the inclusion of Native States in the electorate shall not be taken to include any interference by the Congress with the internal affairs of such States.

Each Provincial Congress Committee shall frame rules for the election of delegates and representation of minorities, special interests or classes needing special protection.

The rules shall provide for the organisation of electorates and shall prescribe the procedure to be adopted for securing the proportional representation (by a single transferable vote) of every variety of political opinion.

The rules framed by each Provincial Congress Committee shall be sent to the General Secretaries of the Congress not later than the 30th April 1921, which rules shall be published for general information by the Secretaries as soon as possible after the receipt thereof.

Each Provincial Congress Committee shall send to the Reception Committee of the ensuing Session of the Congress, an alphabetical list of the delegates so elected containing the full name, occupation, age, sex, religion and address of each of them to reach the Committee not later than the 15th day of December every year and in the case of an Extraordinary Session not later than ten days before the date advertised for the holding of such Session.

ARTICLE IX.

Subscription.—(*a*) Each Provincial Congress Committee shall pay annually such subscription to the All India Congress Committee as may be fixed by the latter from time to time.

(*b*) No member of the Congress Committee shall vote at the election of representatives or delegates or be elected as such unless and until he has paid the subscription due by him.

ARTICLE X.

Delegation Certificates.—Each committee referred to in the Article VIII shall issue certificates to the delegates duly elected in accordance with the form hereto attached marked appendix A and signed by the Secretary of the Committee.

ARTICLE XI.

Delegation fees.—Every delegate on presenting such a certificate and paying a fee of Rs. 10 at the Congress office shall receive a ticket entitling him to admission to the Congress Pandal,

ARTCILE XII.

Right to vote.—Delegates shall alone have the power of voting at the Congress Sittings or otherwise taking part in its deliberations.

ARTICLE XIII.

Reception Committee.—The Reception Committee shall be formed by the Provincial Congress Committee at least six months before the meeting of the annual session and may include persons who are not mem-

bers of the Provincial Congress Committee. The members of the Reception Committee shall pay not less than Rs. 25 each.

ARTICLE XIV.

The Reception Committee shall elect its Chairman and other office bearers from among its own members.

ARTICLE XV.

It shall be the duty of the Reception Committee to collect funds for the expenses of the Congress Session, to elect President of the Congress in the manner set forth in the following article, and to make all necessary arrangements for the reception and accommodation of delegates and guests, and as far as practicable, of visitors, and for the printing and publication of the report of the proceedings, and to submit a statement of receipt and expenditure to the Provincial Congress Committee within 4 months of the Congress of the Session.

ARTICLE XVI.

Election of President—The several Provincial Congress Committees shall, as far as possible, by the end of June, suggest to the Reception Committee the names of persons who are, in their opinion, eligible for the presidentship of the Congress, as the Reception Committee shall, as far as possible in the first week of July submit to all the Provincial Committees the names as suggested for their final recommendations provided that such final recommendation will be of any one, but not more, of such names, and the Reception Committee, shall as far as possible meet in the month of August to consider such recommendations. If the person recommended by a majority of the Provincial Congress Committees is accepted by a majority of the members of the Reception Committee present at a special meeting called for the purpose, that person shall be the President of the next Congress. If, however, the Reception Committee is unable to accept the president recommended by the Provincial Congress Committees, or in the case of emergency by resignation, death or otherwise of the President elected in this manner, the matter shall forthwith be referred by it to the All India Congress Committee whose decision shall be arrived at, as far as possible, before the end of September, in either case the election shall be final, provided that in no case shall the person so elected as President belong to the province in which the Congress is to be held :

The President of a special or extraordinary session shall be elected by the All India Congress Committee subject to the same Proviso.

ARTICLE XVII.

Disposal of Funds.—(*a*) The Reception Committee shall through the Provincial Congress Committee of the Province remit to the All India Congress Committee not later than two weeks after the termination of the Congress Session, ordinary or extraordinary, half the delegation fees from the Congress Fund.

(*b*) If the Reception Committee has a balance after defraying all the expenses of the session it shall hand over the same to the Provincial Congress Committee in the Province in which the session was held to form the Provincial Congress Fund for that province.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Audit.—The receipts and expenditure of the Reception Committee shall be audited by an auditor or auditors appointed by the Provincial Congress Committee concerned and the statement of accounts together with the Auditors report shall be sent by the Provincial Congress Committee not later than six months from the termination of the Congress to the All-India Congres Committee.

The All India Congress Committee.

ARTICLE XIX.

The All-India Congress Committee shall consist of 350 members exclusive of Ex-Officio members. The Ex-Officio members shall be all past presidents of the Congress and the General Secretaries and Treasurers of the Congress.

Each Provincial Congress Committee shall elect the alloted number of members of the All-India Congress Committee from among the members of the Congress Committees within their jurisdidtion.

The allotment shall be on the basis of the population according to the linguistic redistribution of Provinces or in such other manner as may appear more equitable to the All India Congress Committee, and shall be published by the All India Congress Committee before the 31st day of January 1921.

The method of election shall be the same as already prescribed for the election of delegates.

Election to the All India Congress Committee shall ordinarilly be in the month of November.

The first All India Congress Committee under this Constitution shall be elected on or before the 30th of June 1921. Until then the members of the All India Congress Committee recently elected shall continue in office.

ARTICLE XX.

The Secretaries of the respective Provincial Congres Committees shall issue certificates of membership of the All India Committee to the persons so elected.

ARTICLE XXI.

The All-India Congress Committee shall be the Committee of the Congress from year to year and deal with all the new matters that may arise during the year and may not be provided for by the Congress itself. For this purpose the All India Congress Committee

shall have the power to frame its own rules not inconsistent with this Constitution.

ARTICLE XXII.

(*a*) The President of the Congress shall be the Chairman of the All-India Congress Committee for the year following.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The General Secretaries.—The Indian National Congress shall have three General Secretaries who shall be annually elected by the Congress. They shall prepare the report of the work of the All-India Congress Committee during the year and submit it with a full account of the funds which may come into their hands to the All-India Congress Committee at a meeting to be held at the place and about the time of the session of the Congress for the year; and copies of such aecount and report shall then be presented to the Congress and sent to the Congress Committees.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Working Committee — The All India Congress Committee shall at its first meeting appoint a Working Committee consisting of the President, the General Secretaries, the Treasurers and nine other members which shall perform such functions as may be delegated to it from time to time by the All India Congress Committee.

ARTICLE XXV.

Meetings of the All India Congress Committee—The All India Congress Committee shall meet as often as may be necessary for the discharge of its obligations, and every time upon requisition by 15 members thereof who shall state in their requisition the definite purpose for which they desire a meeting of the All India Congress Committee.

The Subjects Committee.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Subjects Coommittee—The members of the All India Congress Committee shall constitute the Subjects Committee for the ordinary or the extraordinary session following.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

The Subjects Committee shall meet at least two days before the meeting of the Gongress in open session. At this meeting the President elect shall preside and the outgoing Secretaries shall submit the draft programme of the work for the ensuing sessions of the Congress including resolutions recommended by the different Provincial Congress Committees for adoption.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The Subjects Committee shall proceed to discuss the said programme and shall frame resolutions to be submitted to the open session.

N. B.—We do not find Article *XXVII* either in *Young India* or *The Mahratta*. *Ed. M. R.*

ARTICLE. XXX.

The Subjects Committee shall also meet from time to time as the occasion may require during the pendency of the Congress Session.

Contentious subjects and Interests of Minorities—(*a*) No subject shall be passed for discussion by the Subject Committee or allowed to be discussed at any Congress by the President thereof, to the introduction of which the Hindu of Mahomedan Delegates as a body object by a majority of ¾ths of their number; and if, after the discussion, of any subject, which has been admitted for discussion, it shall appear that the Hindu or Mahomedan Delegates, as a body, are by majority of ¾ths of their number, opposed to the resolution which it is proposed to pass thereon, such resolution shall be dropped.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Rules.—The All India Congress Committee shall have the power to frame rules in respect of all matters not covered by the constitution and not inconsistent with its articles.

ARTICLE XXXII.

Repeal.—The article and the creed of the constitution now in force are hereby repealed without prejudice to all acts done thereunder.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

The following para is taken from an influentially signed memorial headed by Lord Abingdon to the League of Nations praying for the reconsideration of the Treaty:—

We do so in the profound conviction that the Treaty, by the intense dissatisfaction it has caused to the Moslems of India and Western Asia, and by the sense of injustice and oppression it has engendered in Turkey and other countries immediately affected, has brought about international conditions "whose continuance," in the words of the Article, on which we base the appeal, is calculated to "endanger the peace of the world." It is inconsistant with the principles of liberty and national self-determination so strongly emphasised by the Allies through the later stages of the War in which the Moslem subjects of the Allied Powers took a full, and in some theatres, a most responsible share. It also violates pledges specifically given, and notably by the British Prime Minister on 5th January, 1918, when he declared that the Allies were not fighting "to deprive Turkey of its Capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race." He added, at a later stage: "We do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the homelands of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople."

Nine Points of the Law

Which are the Seven Seas? This is an expression as old as Shakespeare, yet even to day nobody is quite sure about the seventh. Anybody can name six—the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Antarctic, and Indian Ocean, and the Mediteranean Sea—but there has always been a doubt whether the seventh was the Baltic or the North Sea. The expression "the Seven Seas" is really another way of saying all the world.

What were the Seven Wonders of the World? This question can be answered in rhyme :—

The Pyramids first, which in Egypt were laid ;
Next Babylon's garden, for Amytis made ;
Then Mausolos's tomb of affection and guilt ;
Fourth, the Temple of Dian, in Ephesus built ;
The Colossus of Rhodes, cast in brass, to the Sun;
Sixth, Jupiter's statue, by Phidias done,
The Pharos of Egypt, last wonder of old,
Or the Palace of Cyprus, cemented with gold.

It appears that, as in the case of the Seven Seas, only six wonders were agreed upon universally, opinion being divided as to which constituted the seventh.

What are the Nine Points of the Law ? It has been said that success in litigation requires a good deal of patience, a good deal of money, a good cause, a good lawyer, a good counsel, good witnesses, a good jury, a good judge, and, last but not least, good luck. But the saying is really a part of the proverb which says 'possession is nine points of the law," and that anybody is welcome to the tenth if they can get anything out of it.

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